The Kvening Star.

No. 14,628.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1900-FOURTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

CENSOR EVER ALERT

No News Allowed to Filter Through From Natal.

GENERAL METHUEN TO BE RELIEVED

Dire Straits.

ATTACK ON MAFEKING

LONDON, January 16.- The complete ab sence of news from Natal up to this hour proves that the censorship will allow nothing to pass until Gen. Buller's plans are executed or have failed. Even Gen. Roberts, in his report of yesterday evening, refrained from mentioning a word about Natal or Gen. Buller. From the other columns there is little news of moment,

Modder river advices of yesterday's date only report daily long range shelling, from which the Boers are supposed to have suffered severely. A dispatch from Sterk-stroom, dated Monday, January 15, reports that Gen. Gatacre's troops had made a demonstration beyond Molteno, in the direction of Stormberg, in the belief that the Boers intended to seize Molteno. The burghers were not sighted, and the British remained at Molteno. Arrivals from Stormberg estimate that there are 4,500 Boers at that place, mostly revolted colonists and Free Staters. President Steyn's brother is the land drost.

French Still Shelling the Boers. Gen. French continues to shell the Boer positions but nothing decisive has taker

Evidence accumulates that Gen. Me thuen's blunder at Magersfontein has lost him the confidence of his entire force to him the confidence of his entire force to such an extent that, it is declared, it is doubtful if the troops would follow him in another attack on the Bo-rs. The war office is understood to be in possession of a letter written by Gen. Wauchope the night before the battle saying that would be the last letter he would ever write, as he had been asked to perform an impossible task and he had either to obey or to surrender his sword. An immediate change in the command of the force may therefore be expected. It is andelpated in some quarters that Lieut, Gen. Tucker will succeed Gen. Methuen.

BOERS LOST HEAVILY JANUARY 6. Correspondent of the Associated Press Goes Over the Field.

LADYSMITH, Monday, January 8, by senger to Weenen, January 16.-A rep ive of the Associated Press visited Saturday's battlefield this morning and saw seem to have worked great have was completely disemboweled, anether had his head clean shot off, and a couple of others were killed by the same shell, evidently while eating their luncheon, half-eaten hard-bolled eggs lay beside them. Some Natal Dutchmen were recog-

ized among the dead.

A number of Eoer bodies and carcases of A number of Boer bodies and carcases of horses have been washed down Intombi Sprint, which became a raging torrent during a heavy thunderstorm. The British, while digging graves, were fired on by Boer artillery and several of them were hit. Soft-nosed bullets and dumdum cartridges have been found on wounded prisoners. Volunteers carried the Boer dead off the hill and handed the bodies over to their hill and handed the bodies over to their comrades at the bottom. Over ninety were thus carried off Wagon Hill alone.

Ladysmith in Sore Straits. PRETORIA, Saturday, January 13.-As a

result of the bombardment of Mafcking yesterday the British fort at Eastward was smolished and the British retired. One Advices from the head laager at Lady

smith report that the attack on that place January 3 was disastrous to the British and that Ladysmith appears to be in

Boers Repulsed at Rensburg.

RENSBURG, Cape Colony, Monday, Jan-uary 15.-The Boers this morning attempted to rush a hill held by a company of the Yorkshires and the New Zealanders, but they were repulsed at the point of the bayonet. The Boers had twenty-one men killed and about fifty wounded.

ELECTRIC ROAD TO PT. LOOKOUT. Articles of Incorporation Filed a Annapolis Today.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. STATE HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan with the secretary of state creating the Washington, Mechanicsville, Leonardtown and Point Lookout Electric Railway Company. The incorporators are Comly R. Jones and Frank R. Tenney of Philadelphia, John T. Ballinger, Giles F. Dyer, B. larris Camailler and Jos. F. Morgan of Maryland. The capital stock is \$1,000,000, in 20,000 shares. The articles state that the object of the company is to build a railway from Washington, through Prince George's, Charles and St. Mary's counties, to Point Lookout at the mouth of the Potomac riv-

The papers were filed by Mr. Francis V. King, member of the house of delegates from St. Mary's county, and it is reported here that Senators Penrose and Quay of Fennsylvania are at the back of the corporation and that Mr. Penrose will be the president when it is organized. It is also understood that a bill will be introduced in

FOUND HANGING TO A LIMB.

Supposed Case of Lynching of Negro Near Henning, Tenn. MEMPHIS, Tenn., January 16.-A negro named Anderson Gause was found hanging to a limb of a tree near Henning, Tenn. this morning. It is supposed he was lynched for aiding in the escape of the Ginerly brothers, who recently murdered two offi-cers near Ropley, Tenn.

FIRE IN ARTISTS' QUARTERS. Mrs. Elizabeth Bixbee Has Narorw Es-

cape in Boston. BOSTON, January 16. - A fire which started on the fourth floor of the five-story building at the cerner of Washington and boilding at the cerner of Washington and Escex streets, just before 4 o'clock this morning, cut off the escape of several artists who occupy studios in the place, and Mrs. Elizabeth Bixbee, whose apartments were on the top floor, was overcome by smoke before the firemen effected her rescue. The woman was taken to a hospital, where she revived, and at 10 o'clock a.m. she was declared out of danger. The monetary loss was slight.

German Navy Bill Submitted. BERLIN, January 16.-The bill providing for the increase of the German navy has been submitted to the federal council.

OVER \$90,000 SUBSCRIBED. uccess of the Appeal for the Lawton

The following subscriptions to the Law on fund have been received by Gen. Corbin

since the 12th of January: Subscriptions of citizens of San Franeisco, Cal., and the Pacific coast, through Gen. Wm. R. Shafter and A. A. Watkins, hairman of the citizens' committee, \$9. 494.50; additional subscriptions deposited with Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co., Bos-The Boers Report Ladysmith in Press, \$335; citizens of Des Moines, Iowa, Press, \$35; citizens of Des Moines, Iowa, \$165; subscriptions of the San Francisco Examiner and others, \$123.50; Gen. Leonard Wood, \$50; Eduarde Farrer, Havana, \$50; Gen. William Ludlow, \$25; citizens of Cleveland, Ohio (additional), through Myron T. Herrick, \$194; members of Company E, 2d Infantry, Fort Thomas, Ky., \$25; additional subscriptions of citizens of Milwaukee, through Gen. Charles King, \$20; contributions from Soldiers Orphan School, at Chester, Pa., \$22.30; citizens of Butte, Mont., through Inter-Mountain, \$40.50; citizens of Detroit, Mich. (additional), through Col. Frank J. Hecker, \$22.31; citizens of Lexington, through the Leader, \$10; Master Fletcher Chapman Miles and Master Humphrey B. Miles, Cleveland, Ohio, \$5 each; through Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio, \$1; making a total of \$90,909.33.

TO MAKE AN ACCURATE CENSUS. Preparations for the Collection of Statistics.

Owing to the fact that the statistics of florists' business, which the census office requires, relate almost entirely to the year 1899, a plan has been formed for taking an early census of floriculture by mail, on special schedules, and to tabulate and pubish the returns thereof early, while other branches of the great work of enumeration are in progress.

There are appreximately 10,500 florists in he United States. The names and addresses of a majority of them have been ob-tained and classified by the division of agri-culture in the census office, and each known proprietor will soon receive a copy of the special schedule devoted to this interest. It fill be accompanied by a list (as far as as-crtained) of all the florists in his section, to

certained) of all the florists in his section, to be by him corrected, added to and returned to the department for use in making the record complete and reliable. No private individuals will be permitted to have access to the schedules after they have been filled out and returned, nor will the names of persons or firms giving in-formation be published in the census re-port. Figures only will be used and pub-lished, and the entire process and record of gathering information will be confiden-tial.

As the law requires the regular enumera As the law requires the regular enumera-tors to obtain certain information as to tenure, value, etc., during their visits in June, the next census of florfculture, if the florists themselves shall be prompt and con-scientious in filling out and returning the special schedules soon to be sent them, will be the most perfect in history.

They will be put to no expense, as the necessary stationery, with envelopes prop-erly franked, will be provided for their use.

Director Merriam suggests and requests Director Merriam suggests and requests that the agriculturists of this country use some of their spare time between now and June next in preparing themselves to answer promptly and accurately the questions relative to the acreage, quantity and value of crops; the quantity and value of all farm products, animal and vegetable; the cost of fertilizers and farm labor, and, in fact, all the items of farm operations for the calendar year 1809 which the census enumerators are by law compelled to ascertain. This, he says, will result in a full and accurate census, which is what everybody desires.

TO BE CONSUL AT CANTON.

Robert M. McWade Named to Succeed Dr. Bedloe. The President today sent to the Senate the name of Robert M. McWade of Pennsylvania to be consul for the United States at Canton, to succeed Dr. Edwin S.

Bedloe. This nomination closes the incident in Dr. Bedloe's case. So far as can be learned. Dr. Bedloe left the Department of this matter." State by resignation and bears its good o the department officials. The trouble in his case grew out of the action of his interpreter, but Dr. Bedloe, being the principal officer, was compelled to bear the orunt of the complaints. He was unfortunate with his dealings with the higher offiials of the Chinese empire at Canton, prin-ipally through the misleading action and dvice of his interpreter. These things onspired to make Dr. Bedloe persona non

conspired to make Dr. Bedloe persona non grata to the Chinese government, and he felt himself called upon to resign rather than embarrass the Department of State. Mr. McWade is a resident of Philadelphia, and for many years was city editor of the Public Ledger.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Difference in Last Month as Compared With a Year Ago.

The monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States for December, compared with the same month year ago, shows as follows: Merchandise - Imports, \$71,547,273, of which, \$31,108,614, was free of duty; in crease, as compared with December, 1898, \$16,400,000. Exports, \$123,285,168; decrease.

\$14,600,000. Gold—1mi \$14.600,000. Gold—Imports. \$5.480,246; decrease, \$3, 300,000; evports, \$11,857,511; increase, \$10,

Silver-Imports, \$3,027,271; decrease, \$172,-290; exports, \$5,723,857; decrease, \$104,000. For the twelve months of the callendar year 1800 the imports and exports were as

follows:
Merchandise—Imports, \$799.834.620, of which \$351.814.004 was free of duty compared with \$634.964.448, of which \$208.384.173 was free of duty; Increase, \$164.870.172. Exports, \$1.275.486.641, compared with \$1.255.546.206; Increase, \$19.940.375. Gold-Imports, \$51.194.964; in 1898, \$158.163.952. Exports, \$45,379.441; in 1898, \$16.194.954. 194,954. 51,354. Silver—Imports, \$30,844,981; compared

with \$29,131,380; exports, \$53,484,686 pared with \$53,797,104.

THE COMPLAINT NOT CREDITED. Feeling at the Department Regarding Charges Against Merrill.

It is said of the Navy Department that here has never been a complaint from the South Atlantic station of any ill-treat ment by Commander Merrill or any other of the naval officers on the station. Touch ng a story sald to have come from Buenos Avres, which is the summer headquar ters of the fleet, to the effect that some of the Marblehead's men have been of the Marbieheau's men have been in-treated by Commander Merrill of the Mont-gomery, the officers on duty at the haviga-tion bureau declare that they attach no credit to the statement. The Marbiehead and the Montgomery were together during the past summer, and as is usually ase with sister ships there was calousy between the men. Naturally jealousy between the men. Naturany, under these conditions, the Marblehead's men would not relish a transfer to the Montgomery, and just such complaint as that made against Commander Merrill might be ex-

know Merrill assert that he has not the faintest suggestion of a "sundowner" about him, and if there were cause for complaint the naval regulations afford an easy rem-

ted to result.

The Buford at San Juan. The quartermaster general has been informed that the transport Buford arrived at San Juan de Puerto Rico this morning. UTAH POSTMASTERS PHILIPPINE REPORT COLONIAL LAWS

Commenced Today.

Representative Lentz is Questioned | First Volume Devoted to the Po- | A Declaration as to the Constituby the Chairman.

Another polygamy investigation was com nenced at the Capitol today. The House ost offices and post roads committee, of which Mr. Loud is chairman, took up the resolution, heretofore adopted by the House, offered by Mr. Lentz of Ohio, as fol-

"Whereas it is charged and generally believed that John C. Graham, postmaster at Provo City, Utah, a presidential appointee, is ineligible to hold a federal office for the same reason that it is alleged Brigham H. Roberts is ineligible to a seat in the House of Representatives; and whereas it is charged and generally believed that Orson Smith, postmaster at Logan, Utah, a presidential appointee, is ineligible to hold federal office for the same reason that it is alleged Brigham H. Roberts is ineligible to a seat in the House of Repre-

sentatives: "Therefore, resolved, that the committee "Therefore, resolved, that the committee on the post office and post roads shall have power and be directed to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses on oath in relation to said federal appointees, John C. Graham and Orson Smith, and that after said examination said committee shall report to this House of Representatives whether it is true, as frequently alleged, that said John C. Graham and Orson Smith, presidential postmasters, respectively, at that said John C. Graham and Orson Smith, presidential postmasters, respectively, at Provo City, Utah, and Logan, Utah, are now and for some months have been under indictments as polygamists, and whether it is true that at the time of their appointment, more than two years ago, said two postmasters were open and notorious polygamists, and whether or not at the time of their appointment or prior thereto affidavits and papers evidencing such polygamy of both or either one of them were on file."

Mr. Lentz Questioned.

Mr. Lentz appeared before the committee and was asked if he thought the committee should be called upon to go into the gen eral question of polygamy in Utah. He replied that he did not, and that he realized the committee had no real power in the case, but was about to "pigeonhole" the ase, but was about to pigeomole the esolution.

Chairman Loud repelled this insinuation, the committee, he said, would pigeomhole

Chairman Loud repelled this insinuation. The committee, he said, would pigeonhole nothing.

Mr. Lentz said he wanted the committee to do just what the resolution required. If it was true that polygamists are drawing federal salaries, he wanted that fact reported to the House, and he thought the House would find the power to cut off such a practice.

practice. Questioned as to the character of the evi-

Questioned as to the character of the evidence which could be produced to sustain the charges that the administration had knowingly appointed polygamists to federal offices, Mr. Lentz asserted that he knew that papers had been filed with the President making charges of polygamy against the officials in question. Private Secretary Porter had receipted for them. These papers, however, cannot now be found.

Mr. Grosvenor's Alleged Remark. Mr. Lentz said that Representative Grosrenor had said to him, "You don't suppose we were fools enough to let grass grow under our feet, do you? As soon as your charges were brought we had men look into

hat Mr. Grosvenor had not meant to imagainst his honesty and integrity, according by that the papers had been abstracted, but only that when the charges were dleged a search had been made to see if here was foundation for them. Mr. Lentz said he would not attempt to

astrue Mr. Grosvenor's meaning. He gave of the committee deseveral members of the communed, anded that Mr. Grosvenor be summoned, at he could not be found. He will appear it he could not be found. He will appear the next meeting. Chairman Loud read to the committee e.following letter from the Postmaster

Postmaster General's Letter.

"On looking into the papers as to the postmastership at Logan, Utah, I find the

"Orson Smith was appointed postmaster November 19, 1897, upon the recommendation of the referees in the usual way There was nothing in the papers to indicate that he was a polygamist or that any such al-legation had been made respecting him, not a word to raise that question in connection

with the appointment. He was confirmed by the Senate January 20, 1898. "After his appointment there was a let-ter from the Rev. Mr. Clemenson, bearing date November 22, 1897, and addressed to date November 22, 1897, and addressed to the President, which was sent to the Post Office Department and there received No-vember 30. There is nothing to indicate that any attention was attracted to it. The appointment had been made, and as thou-sands of papers come in, it was filed away, apparently without examination. There is no other paper in the case indicating any such allegation until December 21, some weeks after the nomination was in the

Senate.

"As to the Provo City case, the facts are, as I stated to you, that there is no paper in the department of any date making an allegation of polygamy against the incumbent, but that when it became a matter of public report some time ago I wrote to the marshal of the territory asking him for any information in his possession, and he replied that a charge had been made in the state court, and the postmaster had been held over for trial, which was soon to take place. We decided that we ought not to cenvict in advance of trial, and reserved action until the judicial determination."

veeks after the nomination was in the

Witnesses Expected Friday. It was decided to resume the investigaon next Friday, when Private Secretary Porter and Postmaster General Smith will be requested to appear before the commit tee and bring all papers in the case.

W. D. BYNUM'S NOMINATION.

Democrats Opposing It on the Ground That He is Not a Democrat. The Senate committee on finance again

oday had under consideration the nominaion of W. D. Bynum to be general appraiser of merchandise at New York. The lemocratic members of the committee continued their opposition to the nomination. contending that Mr. Bynum is not a demo-erat, and that his nomination as such is an evasion of the law. Senators Burrows and Spooner and other republican members of the committee defended the selection as en-The officers at the Navy Department who tirely proper. After a general exchange of opinion it was decided that the democrats hould have time to adduce proof of Mr. Bynum's republicanism. The nomination is in the hands of Senators Aldrich and Jones f Arkansas as a subcommittee

> Gen. Greely Much Better. The War Department was informed today that General Greely was better this morn-

Another Polygamy Investigation | Commission Has Sent It to the Pub- | The Question of Discriminating Duties lic Printer.

litical Issues Involved.

The Philippine commission today completed its report and dispatched it to the public printer. Proofs of the first section are expected tomorrow, and there is every reason to believe that the first volume, at least, can be laid before Congress within a week. Because of the pendency of the Philippine question just now before Congress, it is regarded as desirable by the commission that this material be submitted at the earliest possible moment.

A Splendid Atlas. The report is voluminous and arranged n an orderly fashion that will make it particularly valuable for use as a reference work. It will be divided into several volumes, and one interesting feature will be a splendid atlas of the Philippine archipelago specially prepared for the commission by the Jesuits. This has been turned over to the coast and geodetic survey for reproduction.

Political Issues Involved.

The first volume, which is to be brought out immediately, is devoted entirely to the political issues involved in the acquisition of the Philippines. It sets out the instructions of the President to the commission and describes the operations of the comand describes the operations of the commission under those instructions. Then follow chapters on various subjects—government, currency, the Chinese question, naval requisites, etc. Of these subjects the one treated at by far the greatest length is the question of government, and that section of the work, with its exhibits, will occupy from one-hall to two-thirds of the volume. It describes the government under three heads—first, that existing in Spanish times; second, the reforms desired by competent Filipinos under that system; third, the plan of government suggested by the commission on the basis of their experience, in setting out the aspirations of the Filipinos themselves.

Resources of the Islands.

Resources of the Islands.

The second volume will be devoted to the resources of the island, and these are sufficiently important and numerous to occupy full volume in their description. Other olumes will follow, containing the great mass of testimony taken by the commission in pursuance of the President's instructions. Altogether, the commission feels that it has covered the ground with great thoroughness, and as its information has come from all sources the facts set out in the report cannot be easily controverted.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

The Condition of Puerto Rico Discussed in the Cabinet Session.

A Wish That Legislation Defining Its Status Should Be Speedily Enacted.

No new subjects came before the cabinet sion of Puerto Rico. The people of th island have behaved so well and have been the subject of so many misfortunes that the President and cabinet are deeply de sirous to see the status of the Island de fined without much delay. The President has expressed these views to members of Congress and to callers. In the talk in th cabinet today the hope was freely expressed that Congress would take speedy

action.

A Commercial Orphan. The administration regards the island as political and commercial orphan, a vic tim of physical adversity. The legal and commercial relation of the island to thi ountry ought to be quickly established, is he way the matter is regarded. Of course he cabinet has nothing to do with legis-ating as to Cuba, and it is not the intenion of the President to bring the matte before Congress by a special message, but the fact that unusual interest is being take in the people and island is regarded as en couraging by those who hope to see some

The Webster Statue

Senator Chandler saw the President this norning regarding the unveiling of the statue to Daniel Webster and the exercise o be held in the Lafayette Theater on Thursday morning preceding the unveiling. The President will not accept the statue, and this duty will be performed by Secretary Long of the navy. The President wil attend the the exercises at the theater and at the location of the statue.

A TRANS-PACIFIC CABLE.

secretary Long and Admiral Bradford

Secretary Long and Rear Admiral Bradord appeared before the Senate committee on naval affairs today in advocacy of the construction of a Pacific cable by the gov-ernment. The Secretary's statement was general and related entirely to the feasibility of the plan and its advantage over doing the work by private enterprise.

Rear Admiral Bradford detailed the op erations of the cellier Nero, which is now engaged in making a preliminary survey of the proposed line west of Honolulu. He said that the survey had been completed and that the Nero was new on its return making a zig-zag survey.

According to the reports made of the pre iminary work the proposed cable was en-tirely practicable. It is to run from Sar Francisco to Honolulu, thence via the Midway Islands and Guam to Dingala bay, Is-land of Luzon, with a spur for commercia purposes to Yokohama. The average depth between Honolulu and Midway is 2,70 between Honolulu and Midway is 2,700 fathoms, between Midway and Guam, 3,000, and between Guam and Luzon, 2,800. He estimated the cost at \$1,050 per knot, which, with the amount necessary for steamers, offices, etc., would bring the cost up to \$10,000,000. He placed the entire length of the cable at 8,294 knots, which allows 20 per cent for slack and detours.

In connection with his statement Admiral Bradford said that he understood the average expenses of the War Department for messages to Manila to be about \$1,000 per day, and that the total of the expenditure of the Navy Department had amounted to \$26,000.

The Dixle Sails. The Navy Department has been informed that the Dixie has sailed from Norfolk for

San Juan.

for the Islands.

HOUSE POST OFFICE COMMITTEE IS DIVIDED INTO SEVERAL BOOKS WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

tional Provision Expected.

THE OFFICIAL RECORD RESOURCES OF THE ISLAND A QUESTION OF POLICY

It has become manifest that there is very determined purpose with a strong element in Congress to overturn the construction of the Constitution which extends to all the territory of the United States the provision for uniformity of revenue laws is being made for a review of the decision among the states. The subcommittee of the lighthouse board for a lightship at the ways and means committee which is the ways and means committee which is now considering this question has thus far not gone beyond an academic discussion, a lightship is desired, because there is but the belief is growing that the outcome will be a declaration supported by the ma-jority that the Constitution does not compel the extension of uniformity in laws to the acquired possessions. If this course is pursued the proposition will be promptly seized upon by the anti-expansionists as an evidence that the policy of expansion of territory involves a departure from our con-stitutional forms and the adoption of an stitutional forms and the adoption of an imperial policy. They are looking forward to such action with expectancy for a vindication of their contention that the government of acquired islands inhabited by an allen race is not practicable under our institutions, and that if it is undertaken the principles of the republic must be sacrificed in order to adapt ourselves to new conditions.

As to Puerto Rico. The administration does not want the question of discriminating revenues raised as to Puerto Rico, but wants the laws extended over that island by free grace and not a constitutional right, so as not to be committed to the same course as to the committed to the same course as to the Philippines. Secretary Root's argument on the question placed the extension of the revenue laws to Puerto Rico on the ground of policy, not of constitutional construction, the plain purpose being not to tie the hands of the government when the question has to be settled with respect to the Philippines.

to be settled with respect to the Philippines.

If discriminating duties are placed upon commerce between PuertoRico and the rest of the country the question will undoubtedly be taken to the Supreme Court for settlement, and should that court sustain the theory which has heretofore been generally accepted, that the Constitution forbids such discrimination, it would become obligatory to extend the laws of this country to the Philippines, or else to amend the Constitution. But by establishing free trade with Puerto Rico merely as a matter of policy the necessity of determining whether such policy is obligatory under the Constitution can be avoided, to be settled later, when it comes to dealing with the Philippines.

Some Demand Protection.

Some Demand Protection.

The representatives of the several local interests that might be injuriously affected by free trade with Puerto Rico, however, by free trade with Puerto Rico, however, are persistent in their demands for protection from competition with Puerto Rico, and it is believed by many in Congress that this influence will be strong enough to compel a new construction of the Constitution which will admit of different revenue laws for the islands.

Around this question is expected to turn the discussion of the whole subject of the establishment of a colonial government under the authority of the United States, but not a part of it nor under its uniform laws.

There is said to be a plan on foot to make a test of the right to free importation from the Philippines by a refusal to pay duties and by carrying the case to the Supreme Country.

MAY HAVE TO BURN CHINATOWN. Taking Precautions Against the Plague at Honolulu.

Surgeon General Sternberg has received a letter from Maj. Blair D. Taylor, surgeon, U. S. A., in regard to sanitary conditions in Honolulu. The letter is dated Honolulu H. I., December 29 1899, and is as follows "Since my last report there have been five deaths in the Chinese quarter of Honolulu from bubonic plague — two yesterday. Guards have been placed around the in-fected district, and every precaution possi-

ole has been taken to prevent the introdu-

ble has been taken to prevent the introduc-tion of the disease among the troops. In my opinion Chinatown will have to be burned up and rebuilt on a sanitary basis before the plague can be stamped out. Such a course, I understand, is now being con-templated by the authorities."

Surgeon General Sternberg says that the situation in Honolulu appears to be well in hand, every precaution having been taken by the local health authorities and the United States marine hospital service, and therefore calls for no action at his hands. So far, not a single case of the plague has appeared among the United States troops, and owing to the thorough methods adopted to guard against the introduction of the disease it is not censidered likely that it will extend to the military reservation. The troops are kept under strict discipline, and troops are kept under strict discipline, and are not allowed to leave the reservation ex-

cept on military business. PRESENTATION TO WAINWRIGHT. It Will Take Place at the Columbia

Theater January 24. The committee on arrangements for the Wainwright testimonial announce that the subscription list for the sword fund is losed, and they desire to express their hanks for the generous and prompt conributions to the fund.

The arrangements for the presentation of he testimonial to Commander Wainwright the testimonial to Commander Wainwright are nearly completed. The presentation will be made at the Columbia Theater Wed-nesday, January 24, at 4:15 p.m. Notices regarding distribution of reserved seats to contributors to the fund will be published as soon as arranged for by the subcommittee in charge.

Army Orders.

Captain Charles J. Symmonds, assistant uartermaster of volunteers, has been releved from temporary duty in the office of he quartermaster general and ordered to New York city for assignment to duty. Upon the completion of his duties there he will proceed to Puerto Principe, Cuba, to esume his duties at that station.

Major George W. Fishback, additional asymaster of volunteers, has been honorably discharged the volunteer service, to take effect February 15. Captain Ira McNutt of the ordnance de-Captain Ira McNutt of the ordinance de-partment has been ordered from South Bethlehem, Pa., to the Sandy Hook proving ground at Sandy Hook, N. J., for duty rela-tive to a firing test of the new ten-inch

Returning From Manila. General Shafter has informed the War Department of the arrival at San Francisc

a firing test of the ne-segmental tube wire gun.

yesterday of the transports Olympia and Pennsylvania from Manila. The only military passengers aboard were Colonel Viele, 4th Cavalry, and two discharged soldiers on the Olympia and a retired sergeant on the Pennsylvania. No deaths occurred during the voyage and no remains were transported on either ship. COL. RANDALL HERE.

Confers With Secretary Root Regard-ing Troops in Alaska. Col. G. M. Randall, 8th Infantry, arrived in this city today from Havana, Cuba, and

eported at the War Department for duty

inder orders assigning him to the command of the newly created military department of Alaska. He had a conference with Secre-tary Root this afternoon in regard to the character and scope of his new duties.

Among the questions considered was the trength of the military force to be assigned to the new department and also as to the most desirable place in Alaska for the esmost desirable place in Alaska for the es-tablishment of headquarters. In view of the importance of the Alaskan department it has been decided to promote Col. Randall to brigadier general and to give him a suf-ficient military force and every facility for the execution of the policy of the govern-ment in our extreme northwest possession.

POLLOCK RIPP SHOAL.

Eastern Shipping Interests Want a Light House There.

The shipping interests of the North Atlantic coast are interested in an effort that danger that a ship might drag anchor and great damage result. The difficulty has been that the lighthouse would have to be conthat the lighthouse would have to be constructed in deep water, but a new plan for such construction has been prepared, by which it is guaranteed that for \$500,000 a lighthouse such as needed can be built. Senator Frye, chairman, and other senators of the commerce committee believe the plan feasible, and will support the proposition if the conclusion of the lighthouse board should be favorable.

BOTTLED BEER.

No Refund of Tax on Bottles and Corks.

The Court of Claims, in an opinion just handed down, has decided that Schlitz, the beer manufacturer, is not entitled to a drawback on imported bottles and corks used in the manufacture of beer bottled for export. The Schlitz company made claims at the treasury for a drawback of duties paid on materials entering into the manufacture of beer bottled for export, including bottles and corks, under the act which authorizes the refund of tariff duties paid on articles which are later manufac-

paid on articles which are later manufactured for export. The treasury refused the drawback as to bottles and corks, claiming that they were not so essential to the manufacture of the export beer as to be imported.

The contention of the claimants was that the manufactured article was bottled beer and not simply beer, and that the bottle and cork were essential elements of the products. In fact, it was contended, beer could not be safely exported without being bottled. The purpose of the law, it was further contended, was to refund all dutles paid on any articles entering into an exported manufactured article.

The court admitted the probable purpose of the law, but said that under decisions of the Supreme Court and the words of the law the contention of the claimants could not be admitted.

AMENDING CIVIL SERVICE LAW. Bill Prepared by a Committee of the G. A. R.

Representative Lacy of Iowa has intro-duced in the House a bill amending the civil service law in relation to soldiers of the civil war. The bill was prepared by the committee on legislation of the G. A. R. of the Department of the Potomac, Capt. H. A. Cobaugh, chairman. It is as fol-

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that in every executive department of the United States government, and in each and every branch thereof, whether reached by com-petitive or non-competitive examinations inder the civil service laws (in which case the rules and regulations affecting the ame shall so provide), honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines, who erved as such between April 12, 1861, and August 26, 1865, and their windows, certified and preferred for appointment to certified and preferred for appointment in the public certified and preferred for appointment to and retention in employment in the public service, and for promotion therein; age, loss of limb or other physical impairment which does not in fact incapacitate shall not disqualify them, provided they possess the business capacity necessary to discharge the duties of the position involved. And per-sons thus preferred shall not be removed ons thus preferred shall not be remove rom their positions or reduced in salar r grade except for good cause, upon complaint and after a hearing.

"Section 2. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

PUBLIC BUILDINGS. Those on Which Work Has Been Stop-

ped or Never Begun. Mr. Taylor, the assistant secretary of the reasury in charge of public buildings, is preparing for transmission to Congress a list of public buildings in the United States on which work has been stopped or never begun because of the increase in price of building materials and the shortage of the appropriation. He will soon submit this to the committees of Congress having these matters in charge.

There is a large number of cities in the United States which were voted money by Congress for suitable public buildings. The buildings have never been started in many of these because it was seen that the work would not be undertaken by contractors within the appropriation by reason of the steady rise in prices of building material. Sites have been secured and everything is ready except the required amount of money. "The committees of Congress asked our ffice for estimates on public buildings suited to such and such cities. We gav

those estimates. Congress then cut down the estimates, and on top of all that comes the heavy rise in prices," said Mr. Taylor. "I told a congressional committee a few days ago that there was one of three this to do-appropriate more money, put cheap buildings or do nothing. The with me. Our policy should be to complete those which have been started and those already agreed upon and to appropriate sufficient money to finish those where the appropriation is now insufficient."

Army Orders. Lieut. Col. Philip H. Eliis, 8th Infantry at Fort Snelling, Minn., has been ordered to Governor's Island, N. Y., for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William E. Hamlin, from New York city to Waltham,

The following as assistant so will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for assignment to duty: Jerome B. Thomas, from signment to duty, scrome B. Inomas, from Brooklyn, N. Y.; Frank Du Bois, from New York city, N. Y.; Charles St. John, from Buffalo, N. Y. Second Lieut, Robert B. Powers, 7th Cav-alry, from Fort Bayard, N. M., to Fort

Huachuca, Ariz.

Maj. James M. Ingalls, 5th U. S. Artillery, after he shall have completed his duties as a member of the general court-martial convened at Washington barracks, D. C., will assume station in this city for the purpose of supervising the printing of the ballistic tables submitted by him.

LAID ON THE TABLE

Senate Action on Pettigrew's Re-

quest for Information. INSTRUCTIONS TO PEACE COMMISSION

Refused to Adopt Them by 20

to 41.

URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL With the opening of today's session of

the Senate Mr. Cullom (III.) presented a petition handsomely bound and signed by .200 colored persons, asking for such legislation as will protect colored men of this country from the "barbarous practice of

lynching and burning colored men."

Mr. Cullom asked that the petition be referred to the committee on judiciary, although, he said, it might be desirable to refer it to the committee on privileges and

Mr. Hoar, chairman of the judiciary com mittee, said he believed every senator would be glad to have such measures adopted as would suppress this wrongdoing and enable the officials to enforce the laws. No senator, he thought, would disagree to that. He directed attention to the fact that the state directed attention to the fact that the state laws take cognizance of the crimes referred to in the petition. By what constitutional method the United States could take action in this question is a difficult inquiry.

Mr. Chandler, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, thought it desirable to be perfectly frank. There is no power in Congress," said he, "to prevent or to punish crimes committed in the varicus states. If the states do not punish

or to punish crimes committed in the varicus states. If the states do not punish
crimes for the punishment of which they
have enacted laws no federal law can take
the place of useless state laws."

Mr. Chandler said there was no federal
law under which the violator of even the
suffrage laws could be punished.

Mr. Spooner (Wis.)—"There is such fedcrad legislation."

Mr. Chandler with the violation of the crad-

cral legislation." There is not now such legislation. Congress has no constitutional power to punish such crimes."

Mr. Cullom thought that inasmuch as it involved new legislation, the petition should go to the committee on judiciary. "This subject," Mr. Cullom said, "seems to call for investigation. These people realize they are being badly treated. Such treatment is without authority of law, and it ought to be stopped if possible."

topped if possible."
Mr. Tillman (S. C.)—"What is the imme liate cause of this petition? Does it com 'rom Chicago?"

from Chicago?"

Mr. Culiom replied that the petition came from Chicago, but that it was signed by people of many states

Mr. Tillman: "I simply wanted to know whether or not it was due to the treatment of the negroes in Illinois or in the southern states." Mr. Cullom: "I do say that a number of nen, perhaps as many as six or eight, wer hot down in the streets, and that the tate administration now has thirty or for

ty men in jail charged with the crime, and if they are guilty I hope they will be pun-Ished."

Mr. Spooner then called attention to sections of the revised statutes which provided penalties for violations of federal election laws.

Mr. Chandler said he stood corrected.

The petition was referred to the committee on judiciary.

Pensions for Dependent Parents.

Mr. Gallinger (N. H.), chairman of the committee on pensions, reported a bill repealing section 4116, Revised Statutes, so far as it may be applicable to claims of dependent parents of soldiers, sailors or marines, who served the United States in the war with Spala. The bill was passed. Mr. Wellington introduced a joint resolu-tion declaring the purpose of the United States toward the Philippine Islands and

sintes toward the Philippine Islands and gave notice that he would address the Senate on the resolution next Thursday.

Mr. Pettigrew offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for an itemized statement of the expenses of our occupation of Cuba, since the close of the war, the salaries of all officials, the amount of customs ues received and all other matters per-nining to the expenditure of money by the inited States on the Island. He asked for ts immediate consideration, but Mr. Chan-iler (N.H.) objected, and the resolution

went over until tomorrow. Additions to Standing Committees. Mr. Culberson (Tex.) withdrew as a member of the census committee, and Mr. Cock-rell presented an order making the following additions to the standing committees of

the Senate: Census, Mr. Taliaferro; civil service, Mr. Turley, Mr. Heltfeld and Mr. Culberson; irrigation, Mr. Chilton and Mr. Chilersen, irrigation, Mr. Chilton and Mr. Allen; education and labor, Mr. Daniel; fisheries, Mr. Kenney; mines and mining, Mr. Butler; patents, Mr. Heltfeld; transportation routes to the seaboard, Mr. McLaurin; Potomac river front, Mr. Bacon; national quarantine, Mr. Culberson. iver front, Mr. Mr. Culberson.

Instructions to Peace Commission. The Senate went into executive session at :10 p.m., on motion of Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign rela tions, who was at the time addressing the Senate on the various resolutions and amendments relating to the Philippine archipelago. The Minnesota senator made the point of

order against the amendment calling fo

he instructions to the peace commission at Parls. This was overruled, and Senater Davis, who was the chalrman of the peace commission, began speaking. He finally said he was much embarrassed in speaking of the subject in open session and moved that the doors be closed, and the Senate agreed to the motion.

After the doors of the Senate were closed on the motion of Mr. Davis to permit the freer discussion of the Philippine question Mr. Davis did not cortinue his speech, as had been supposed he would, but immediately moved to lay on the table the Pettigrew amendment calling for instructions to the peace commission. at Paris. This was overruled, and Senator

he peace commission.

Mr. Hoar made the point of order that the motion could not be properly made or debated in secret session. The matter un-der consideration being legislative business

the motion must of necessity be made in pen Senate open Senate.

President Pro Tem. Frye ruled in accordance with Mr. Hoar's suggestion, and the doors were reopened to permit the making of the motion in order.

Mr. Teller made a brief speech, saying that the President had the right to withhold information or transmit in secret session. ession.

Mr. Hoar pointed out that such informaion ought to be sent when requested by
a senator if not incompatible with public

a senator if not incompatible with public interests.

Mr. Vest said that the friends of the administration should desire to have the whole Parts correspondence placed before the American people.

Mr. Vest sharply criticised those who are constantly asserting that there are friends of Aguinaldo. He recalled a statement of Senator Sewell last summer who said he went to the President after the battle of Manila and said: "Mr. President, for God's sake, withdraw Dewey!"

"There seemed some doubt about the instructions to the Paris commissioners," continued Mr. Vest. "It was understood that the President first wanted to keep Luzon and leave the other islands to their fate, and later he directed that all of the islands be held.

Mr. Vest said he denied the right of any

Mr. Vest said he denied the right of any one to muzzle him in his expression of his

THE ROAD TO FORTUNE. The Road to Fortune is

through Printer's Ink .- P. T. Barnum.